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VOL II NO. 271

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1947.

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British Cabinet Holds Sunday Session

Ramadier Loses Party Support

Position Threatened

Paris, Aug. 17.—An attack on the Government programme of the Prime Minister, M. Paul Ramadier, at the Socialist Congress at Lyons today told of a serious aspect for the future of his administration, when it became apparent in a lobby poll that the Premier did not have a majority of the Party members behind him.

During the unofficial vote, a resolution proposed by a leader of the moderate opposition to M. Ramadier, the Party Secretary, General Guy Mollet, received 2,041 votes.

A resolution sponsored by the Socialist deputy, M. Gerard Jucquet, who generally supports the Government policy, received 1,332 votes.

Although these votes were un-official and the final vote on the Party general policy in full session is not expected until late tonight, the resolution committee, which will draw up the final general policy resolution, was selected on the basis of this lobby vote.

General Mollet also achieved a victory in the official election of the Party's Directorial Committee, where his backers obtained 20 of the 31 seats.

HOT ARGUMENT

The Resolution Committee was still this afternoon engaged in a hot argument over the lines of the general policy to be written into the final resolution, the severity of which was expected to determine the fate of the Ramadier Cabinet.

The resolution, which General Mollet and his supporters backed, called for the Party's support of certain changes in the Government's policy. These were a greater state control in economic affairs, generally, more liberal colonial administration, including immediate peace in Indo-China, reduction in military credits, reorganisation of the Party so that Socialist Ministers would obey more strictly the lines of policy drawn up by the Party's Directorial Committee and the refusal of collaboration with the Communists, and all but the last of these points implied more Left-wing action than the Ramadier Government, with the participation of the more conservative Radicals and Popular Republicans, had been prone to follow in the past.

If the final general policy resolution adopted follows General Mollet's ideas and supports the Government on these conditions, experienced observers believe that M. Paul Ramadier would face serious difficulties from the Popular Republicans and the Radicals when the National Assembly meets next week. —Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Doomed To Failure

JUST in case the leaders of the Chinese mechanics' strike were honestly working in the interests of the mechanics they would, in the first place, never have insisted upon such an unreasonable demand as an overall 150 percent increase in basic pay, and secondly would have met the Labour Officer half way in the matter of procedure. It is conceivable that some sections of the Colony's artisans have a fair claim to more remunerative conditions of employment, but not to the extent of 150 percent. Working conditions should always be improved as far as possible, but not to a degree where they become unbalanced and an uneconomic charge against business. The current labour dispute does, however, focus attention on the necessity for a revision of the out-dated 1945 basic for salaries. It was an expedient formula in the early days of occupation, but has lost most of its meaning. No one any longer believes that 1945 salaries constitute a fair and proper basis today, while there is general discontent with the UCL and Rehabilitation Allowances which are based on an index of living index. The Colony's strike situation remained unchanged as the Telegraph went to press today.

Workers in the Kowloon naval dockyards had not joined the walkout this morning, and no new labour groups were known to have left their jobs.

Economic Situation Moving Rapidly

London, Aug. 17.—The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, broke his holiday and drove to London from North Wales today to preside over a meeting of the Cabinet, which, despite authoritative disclaimers, bore all the appearance of an emergency session.

Coming on the eve of the Washington talks, between Britain and the United States about possible relief from the conditions of the fast dwindling American loan, the meeting was seen by some to portend an imminent decision on the kind of relief Britain will ask.

Before the Cabinet met, it was indicated that only certain Ministers had been called, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, and the Minister of Food, Mr John Strachey. These head the Departments most concerned in Britain's import crisis. The Treasury, which must find the dollars when the loan runs out in October or earlier, the Board of Trade which must press through the switch-over of British industry to essential production, and the Food Ministry which budgets the foreign supplies programme on which Britain depends for more than half of its food.

Mr John Strachey has already stated that his aim is to avoid a reduction in the basic rations, and said that if essential supplies are cut he will introduce differential rationing between jobs.

As the Ministers assembled, it was learned that there were no plans yet for Mr Dalton to go to Washington.

Observers recalled that when Britain went off the gold standard in 1943, all the major decisions were taken on Sundays.

The circumstances today are not exactly comparable, but the week-end summons to the Ministers was taken to imply that the situation is moving rapidly.

RUN ON STERLING

One possibility was that the Cabinet meeting was concerned with the stiffening of the instructions to the British delegation of experts headed by Sir Wilfrid Eady of the Treasury, which was due to begin their talks in Washington tomorrow.

It was conjectured that the Government may have had news that the run on sterling was from abroad, as has increased, calling for decisions within a matter of days. Financial experts thought it possible, in view of earlier developments, that the latest drawing of £137,500,000 a week ago might be almost spent.

The Strike: No Change

The Colony's strike situation remained unchanged as the Telegraph went to press today.

Workers in the Kowloon naval dockyards had not joined the walkout this morning, and no new labour groups were known to have left their jobs.

The Labour Officer said there were no new developments that we know of, although it's fairly early in the day for all reports to be in.

Stern Gang's Latest

Jerusalem, Aug. 17.—The Jewish terrorist group, Stern Gang, in pamphlets distributed in Tel Aviv tonight, accused Brigadier E. H. Clayton, former Director of the British Military Intelligence at General Headquarters of the Middle East Forces and now attached to the British Embassy in Cairo, of "being behind the Arab-Jewish communal clashes" in Palestine.

The pamphlets alleged that former British officers, with Polish officers from General Anders' army, were now training Arabs with British arms.

An Arab was killed by a Jew in Tel Aviv today, bringing the total deaths in a week of Arab-Jewish clashes to 31—19 Arabs and 12 Jews.

The Arab, according to a police statement, was surrounded and beaten by several Jews in a cafe in Allenby Road. He broke away and ran into a crowded street, but a short distance away another Jew, it was alleged, stabbed him to death.—Reuter.

Evatt Pays Tribute To MacArthur's Work

Canberra, Aug. 17.—Dr Herbert Evatt, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, who returned last week from a visit to Japan, declared in broadcast today that General MacArthur's policy of disarmament and of sowing the seeds of democratic reform in Japan had been more successful than was generally imagined.

Dr Evatt, who during his visit discussed with General MacArthur the Supreme Commander in Japan, some of the problems arising out of the Japanese peace treaty negotiations, declared: "We can say the pattern of the Japanese peace settlement, giving security against Japanese aggression and, at the same time, lifting the standards of the people of Asia and the Pacific countries to a European settlement. Dr Evatt said.

"Australia wants no veto power to prevent the supervisory body appointed under the peace settlement from making a decision in time.

"It is essential that the supervisory body should control imports, the chief means of keeping the Japanese industry away from war potential. Australia desires to settle enabling the Japanese to develop peacefully through trade."

20,000 TRADE UNIONS

He was impressed, he said, by the fact that at the end of March this year, there were already 20,000 trade unions in Japan with a membership of over 5,000,000, including 1,200,000 women.

The first task of demilitarisation had been almost completed by the American and British Commonwealth forces, and the foundations of the next stage—the long-term democratisation of Japan—had been well laid.

These topics would be discussed by members of the British Commonwealth at the Conference on August 26, he added, when the whole problem of the Japanese peace treaty would be hammered out by the Empire representatives.

The resignation announced in Tokyo today of Mr William MacMahon Ball, the British Commonwealth representative on the Allied Control Council for Japan and head of the Australian Mission in Japan, has been accepted by the Prime Minister, Mr Joseph Chifley, it was officially stated here today.

Officials of the External Affairs Department said that Mr MacMahon Ball had asked to be recalled several times because he believed the Control Council to be ineffective, but they said the statement that the resignation was "because he could not carry on under Dr Evatt" was unexpected.

Mr Ball had remained in Tokyo at the Australian Government's request until Dr Evatt recently visited Japan.

No decision has been made on a successor to the post of Commonwealth representative because the other Commonwealth Governments have not yet been consulted.—Reuter.

Mine Disaster: Official Inquiry Sought

Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, Aug. 17.—The National Mine-workers Union have entered a formal application for an official enquiry into the disaster at the William pit, which runs under the sea, off Whitehaven, with hope virtually abandoned today for the 104 coal miners trapped by the explosion 48 hours ago.

A searching investigation conducted by an inspector of the Fuel Ministry is an inevitable rule after colliery accidents in Britain. In most cases—and the present death toll is among the highest dozen of the century—a committee with an independent chairman may also probe the causes of the disaster if no miners are killed.

The Labour Officer said there were no new developments that we know of, although it's fairly early in the day for all reports to be in.

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No New American Loan For Britain

DECISIVE STATEMENT BY SIR WILFRID EADY

New York, Aug. 17.—"There is no question of a new American loan to Britain," Sir Wilfrid Eady, leader of the British delegation which is to discuss the revision of the present American loan agreement with Britain with United States officials, stated when he arrived at La Guardia Airport here today.

Asked whether if conditions were propitious the question of a new loan would be discussed at the conference due to open in Washington tomorrow, Sir Wilfrid Eady said: "As far as we are concerned, that is not on the agenda."

He said that the purpose of the discussions was to talk about the 1945 loan and "its more rapid exhaustion" that we or the United States Government had anticipated at the time we negotiated it."

Britain's position, he added, would be explained "in the light of financial developments and their effect on the loan, money."

He added that the Marshall plan for European recovery was among the questions scheduled for discussion by the delegation which also planned to confer with film executives in Washington regarding the new British film tax.

The British Government's latest views on the nation's economic crisis studied at today's Cabinet meeting in London will be relayed to Washington officials when the Anglo-American economic talks open.

Views on how to effect partition now appeared acceptable in principle as the solution of the Palestine problem to the majority of the United Nations Committee which is writing its recommendations on the issue to the United Nations Assembly.

UNSCOP sources said to-day.

The trend emerged after weeks of the freest possible exchange of views on the problem among UNSCOP members behind closed doors, when differences of opinion were considerably narrowed down, the sources added.

Views on how to effect partition, however, had not yet been sufficiently co-ordinated. They ranged from a proposal setting up two entirely independent states to a suggestion for federation of two independent units with some form of superstructure.

The trend of even the most liberal proposals for partition was, according to informants, to include in the recommendations provision for possible ultimate "getting together" of the two states for closer co-operation in future, with a view to welding them together rather than perpetuating clearest separation.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL PLAN

A plan for setting up an economic council composed of Arabs, Jews and United Nations representatives to enact and enforce the closest possible economic co-operation between the Jewish and Arab states in case of partition, is now being examined by UNSCOP members according to well-informed sources close to the Committee.

A plan has been worked out by the Ukrainian member, Professor Evgeni Podolitsky, Febret, as a tentative basis. He is among the strong advocates of partition. His plan suggests the formation of a Customs Union between the Jewish and Arab states, which would be political independence with full sovereign rights, control of immigration into their respective territories. An Economic Council with Arab, Jewish and United Nations participation should, however, enter into co-operation in the economic field, such as carrying out a customs union, unification of the transport system, free transit for traffic in both directions and sharing the irrigation systems, while industrial, general and economic development in each state would proceed independently.

A plan for enforcing economic separation between the two states was understood to be in principle favoured by members of UNSCOP for the forthcoming recommendations to the Assembly. The Febret plan envisages also a free port of Haifa, with the Arabs to be given access to the sea on a broad strip with Ghazza, it was learned from a reliable source.

TENTATIVE FRONTIERS

Mr Fabret envisages tentatively frontiers between the two states to be such as to include in the Jewish state Gaza for geopolitical, political and sentimental reasons, to incorporate northern Jewish settlements and water resources in the southern area of Negev and a wide bulge out to the east, Jerusalem to include and link up Jewish settlements with the Jewish part of Jerusalem. Jerusalem proper would be left out with provision for separate status.

The Arab state would link up with the Arab part of Jerusalem and reach the sea south of Ghazza on a broad strip.

(Continued on Page 4)

The mayor of Whitehaven has sponsored a national appeal on behalf of the relatives of those killed.

Later a report said that practically all hope of finding more survivors had been abandoned.

Mr. W. B. Ball, the British Coal Board official said: "I fear there can be no hope of any more survivors. In view of what the rescue teams have found in the advanced exploration of the workings, there is no hope for anybody."

The official added that good progress had been made in the exploration of the remaining parts of the mine.

The Arab state would link up with the Arab part of Jerusalem and reach the sea south of Ghazza on a broad strip.

(Continued on Page 4)

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with Walter HUSTON, Vincent PRICE.

THE GREMLIN OF THE KREMLIN

WELL, he's done it again, said a Foreign Office official to me after the Three-Power meeting in Paris. "We don't meet again till November (the date of the next Foreign Ministers' Conference), so I suppose we can take it that we've had the last No's of Summer."

He was referring, of course, to Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, fifty-seven-year-old Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, the statesman who has made a legend of diplomatic obstinacy, the man who makes "No! No! Nanette" sound like a yes-woman.

My friend in the Foreign Office is a good-humoured fellow. He used to refer to Molotov almost affectionately as "Auntie." But he cut all that out a few months ago. Now there is only bitterness in his voice. And that changed attitude is true, I believe, of most of the Western democratic peoples.

We've had a bellyful of Molotov's interminable "No's." We're fed up with the monotonous succession of conferences broken up by the "Hammerman" (that's what Molotov means). From being an object of grudging admiration and respect, the Soviet Foreign Minister is now probably the world's most disliked personality. His very name, like Hitler's, has become the symbol of suspicion, exasperation and fear.

THE MAN

WELL, who is this gremlin from the Kremlin? Why—as one rather naive young thing asked me the other day—why does "that nice Mr. Stalin" put up with such a disagreeable representative of Russia in world councils?

About Molotov, the man, there is nothing especially interesting or colourful to comment on. Born in the old Tartar capital of Kazan of middle-class parents; real name Scriabin; educated at a secondary school; walks with a bustling swagger; wears neat pince-nez and carefully-knotted ties; married, with one nineteen-year-old daughter; wears a wad of so-and-so is the correct

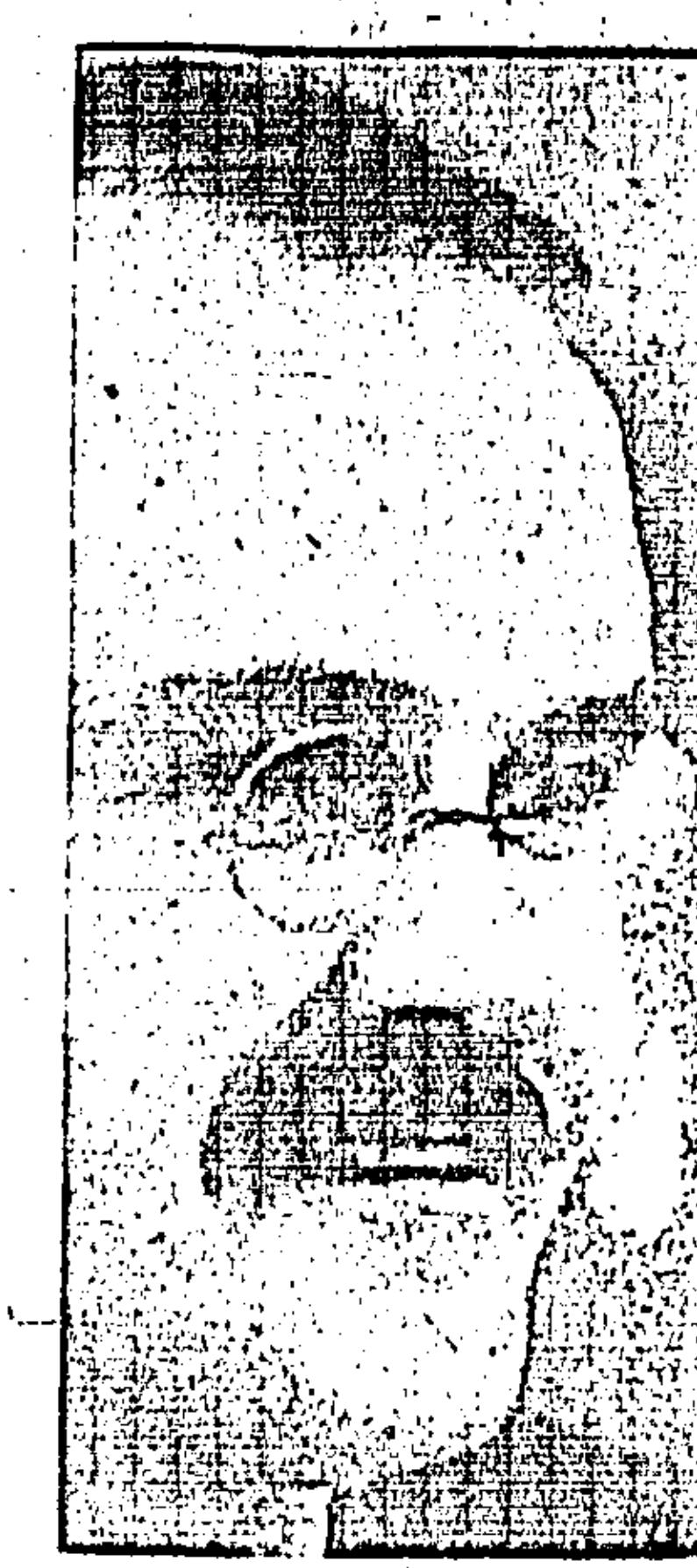


Illustration by ERIC BUSHMILLER

nightgown in bed. Oh, yes—it is said he always sleeps with a gun under his pillow. But that story comes from the well-preserved of a renegade Soviet official.

Much more interesting is the study of Molotov the Communist Party member, for therein lie the answers to most of our questions. The fact is, Molotov is not so much an individual putting his personal impress on policy as an animated expression of Party doctrine.

"I declare to you, comrades," he said, when he was appointed head of the Council of Ministers in 1930, "I am going to work in the Government as a Party worker, as the agent of the Party's will." That is the essential difference between Molotov and Bevin.

When Bevin declares: "I feel

convinced that my policy to

brought him into the Politburo in 1924 where, three years later, he drew up the plan for the "liquidation" of the Kulaks (the small farmers) and, later, directed the purge of "Right-wing deviationists."

His position in the complex Soviet hierarchy has been firmly riveted to Stalin's ever since. Stalin trusts him as an old comrade in the Bolshevik faction of the pre-revolutionary Social Democratic Party, unlike the one-time Mensheviks—Vishinsky, Malsky and Surits. His colleagues deeply respect him but revere their love for Stalin.

Until 1939, Molotov remained a power behind the scenes, relatively unknown to the outside world. Then, few months before the outbreak of war Stalin made him his first deputy in the Council of Ministers. As such Molotov took over control of Soviet foreign policy from Maxim Litvinov. And a new phase in Russian policy towards the world began.

The gravest indictment of Molotov's foreign policy since 1939 is

that it has destroyed the international prestige so painfully built up for Russia by Litvinov during the years leading to the war.

Maxim Litvinov succeeded in breaking down the barriers of Russian isolationism and integrating the suspect Soviet Union into an international framework. He centred his policy on Geneva and tried to use the League of Nations as a rallying centre against Fascist aggression, as an effective instrument of collective security for the democratic nations.

INFLEXIBILITY

LITVINOV, with his many years of European exile and his British wife was an "internationalist"—not in the world revolutionary sense of 1917-23 but in the true spirit of the League Covenant. His policy failed in its most vital object—to secure the Soviet Union against aggression by an effective alliance with the Western democracies—but it established the Soviet Union in the eyes of millions of people all over the world as a power for peace and created for it a moral prestige from which it has drawn ever since, and above all at the moment when aggressors actually came.

Molotov, the inland-Russian from Kazan, who had never been abroad until 1930, had never breathed democratic air, had never known the give-and-take of international discussion, whose whole training had taught him to regard inflexibility as the highest of virtues, reversed this policy—not, it must be admitted, without encouragement from the Muncheers of Britain and France.

He has made himself the apostle of Russia's new-found spiritual self-sufficiency. By insisting on national sovereignty and "national dignity"—a strange platform for the soul-keepers of Communist tradition—he has done more than any other Foreign Minister to obstruct post-war international co-operation. By seeking to impose a purely national pattern of thought on the post-war world, he has alienated almost as many friends as Litvinov made.

MOUTHPIECE

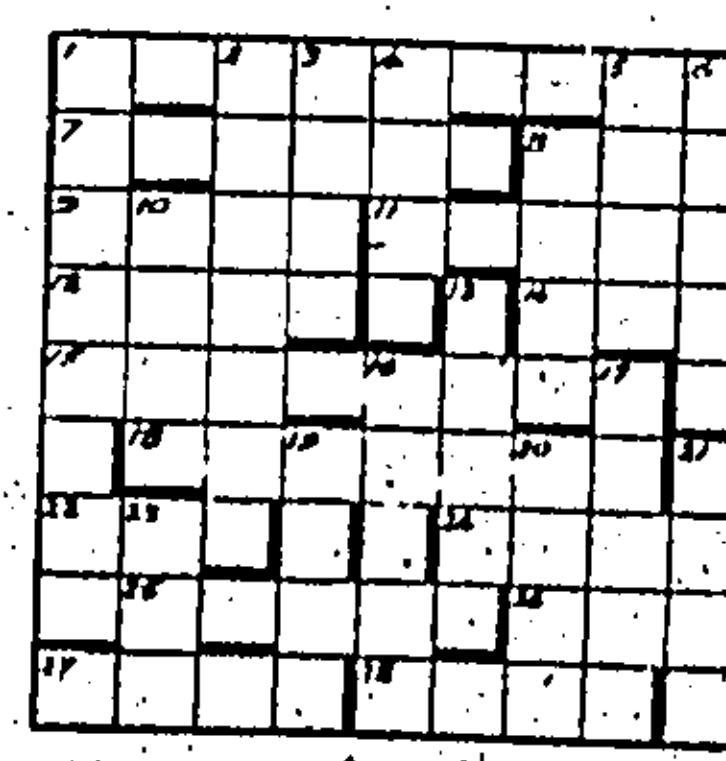
TO his colleagues in the Kremlin, Molotov need make no excuses for his tactics abroad. He says:

"I am merely the mouthpiece, for the expression of the Soviet Union's national interests, as interpreted by our great leader, Stalin. I have no emotions, no opinions, no ideology or my own."

There, in a sentence, is Ernest Bevin's headache. There is the explanation of the "baffling obstinacy" that mystifies the Western peoples. Until it suits Russia's narrowest national interests to say "Yes," Molotov will go on saying "No."

And, one day, the man who No's his way around will probably succeed. Stalin as leader of the Soviet Union.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Answers

1. Parent. (5)

2. Sort of match that is a great trial. (6)

3. Slab (14)

4. Film in amazement. (7)

5. Copper. (10)

6. How little far made money. (4)

7. Bee 1 Down.

8. Love objection. (4)

9. Plant. (10)

10. Unprofessional. (4)

11. Down.

12. They occasionally give a pointed reversal of the old adage. (10)

13. What's paid for foolishness. (7)

14. Immediately after. (4)

15. To Marry. (6)

16. Metal. (6)

17. Hang or paid. (4)

18. Chopped pear. (4)

19. Word from Russia. (6)

20. Word for music. (5)

21. It's very juvenile. (6)

22. Imitate. (6)

23. Go to bed. (6)

24. How little far made money. (4)

25. Bee 1 Down.

26. Love objection. (4)

27. Plant. (10)

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77. Immediately after. (4)

78. To Marry. (6)

79. Metal. (6)

80. Hang or paid. (4)

81. Chopped pear. (4)

82. Word from Russia. (6)

83. It's very juvenile. (6)

Woman
BEAUTY ARTS
By LOIS LEEDS



The way that you use powder and other makeup is the key to your beauty!

MAKEUP TIPS

Hollywood says that there are many ways of covering defects by camera makeup which are useless to women in ordinary life. In the first place, they would be obvious in ordinary light and, secondly, it requires a makeup artist every time to do the job.

If you have any feature that is not good then accent the feature which is the best. If you have a good mouth, call attention to it by unusual, but becoming, shades of rouge. A good mouth and eyes will cause the beholder to pay less attention to a nose which is not so good. However, all makeup should be kept as natural as possible. Any exaggerations on a face which has imperfections will only cause them to stand out.

A too-wide nose can be somewhat minimized by using a dark powder along the sides and a lighter one

PROPOSED TO
AUTHORESS

Eighteen-year-old Sydney authoress Catherine Gaskin received three proposals of marriage.

They came through the mail from Brazil, India, and the United States.

They were young men who had read her first book, seen her photographs, and wished to marry "young, beautiful, and talented Australian girl."

The proposals were part of her regular fan mail, which numbers about 100 letters a week.

In her 100 letters a week, Catherine, author of "This Other Eden," usually receives from three to four proposals of marriage.

Catherine does not take the marriage proposals seriously.

She said she would not even consider marriage until she was about 30 and had seen the world.

"Most of the boys and men I know are frightful bores," she said.

"Only a half-wit would even consider marriage with them."

Her second book, "With Every Year," will be published in September.

Try to manage a visit to the chiropodist for the removal of callous spots on your toes and soles and for nail trimming. Even if your feet are free of blemishes you will find a professional foot massage wonderfully refreshing. It is a good idea, too, to massage your feet before putting on your shoes. Just a few minutes in the morning and evening. If you are going to dance, after a busy day, massage will put your feet in a happy mood for dancing!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"No wonder our budget is so successful—by the time we're through working on it, it's too late to go out anywhere!"

COLLEGES MAKE AMERICAN GIRLS MARRIAGE MISFITS

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Dr Paul Popenoe of Los Angeles believes colleges are making American women marriage misfits. The director of the American Institute of Family Relations thinks college graduates—particularly women—now are putting up a bad showing in marriage.

LITTLE WOLF REBUFFED

Milwaukee—Seventeen-month-old Davey Wright yelled a cheery "Hi" to a cute little lass in a dress shop. She gave him only a stony stare.

The little boy tried again. No response. A third time he greeted her, "Hi," without luck.

As the clerks laughed, Davey's mother pulled him away from the silent little girl mannequin. — United Press.

MONOTONOUS JOBS DRIVE THEM SILLY

Copies of Men

Up to one-half of the women who graduate from college fail to marry, he claimed, adding that among those who do graduate, the divorce rate is four times as high as that of college graduate men.

One of the reasons for the high divorce rate was pointed out recently by Dr Lynn T. White, Jr., president of Mills College.

"Historically, the universities of the Middle Ages were intended for the education of a male celibate priesthood, according to Dr White," Dr Popenoe said.

"Modern universities and colleges continue in this tradition, and then they attempt to force the same education on women."

Dr White considers the education of women in every co-educational college today a "frud." Dr Popenoe said, adding that some of the separate colleges for women are even worse because they simply try to turn out women as copies of men.

"Women are taught that no woman can be as good a man as a man is," he said. "This type of education turns out women who are dissatisfied with themselves and often regret that they are women."

NO ROOM TO SWING A CAT

Stuart Broughton Lord sometimes complains that he can't swing a cat in his bank.

He's right, too—the bank is only 3ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in.

It is Rose Bay Flying-Boat Base, a colony of the Bank of New South Wales.

And because the counter was built the wrong way round Mr. Lord can't even sit down when he is at work.

The bank is situated at one end of the refreshment room at the flying-boat base.

When the office was installed in July, 1946, the counter flap and the office safe were put on the wrong sides.

The opening of the safe door will not allow a chair to be placed behind the counter.

Passengers from flying-boats change foreign currency and cash travellers' cheques or letters of credit at the agency.

Mr. Lord works at his agency six days a week, and meets every flying boat that lands at Rose Bay.

He has more than a casual interest in the weather.

"Bad weather may delay a flying-boat and keep Mr. Lord at his office" until 3 a.m.

But the job has its compensations, he says—he meets many interesting people.

THIS LABEL WILL NOT COME OFF

Labels have an unfortunate habit of coming off medicine bottles and tins, so that the owner is ignorant of the contents. This annoyance will be prevented in the future by the application of a new British discovery.

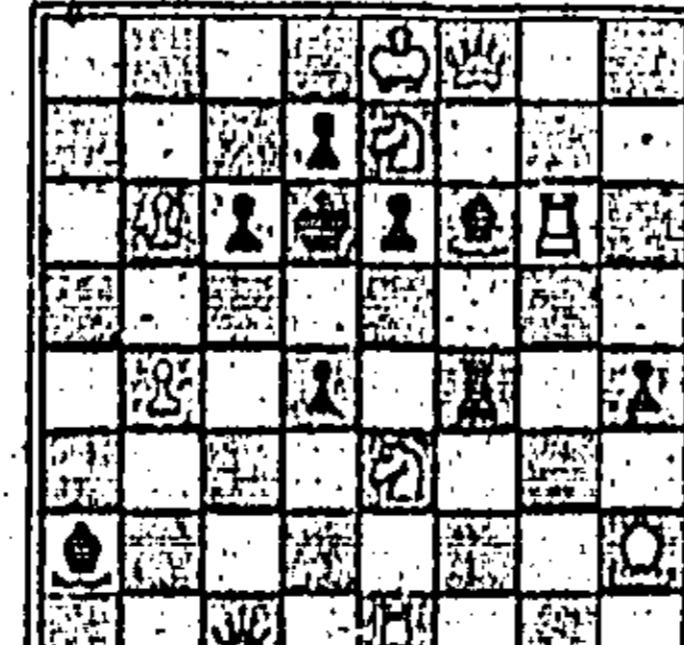
A printing machine has been constructed which will print direct on to glass, porcelain or metal. Whether the container be square or round is immaterial, the machine prints the contents in indelible lettering.

This discovery is regarded as of particular importance in medical circles, for the loss of a label from a medicine bottle in some cases can prove highly dangerous.

CHESS PROBLEM

By G. GUIDELLI

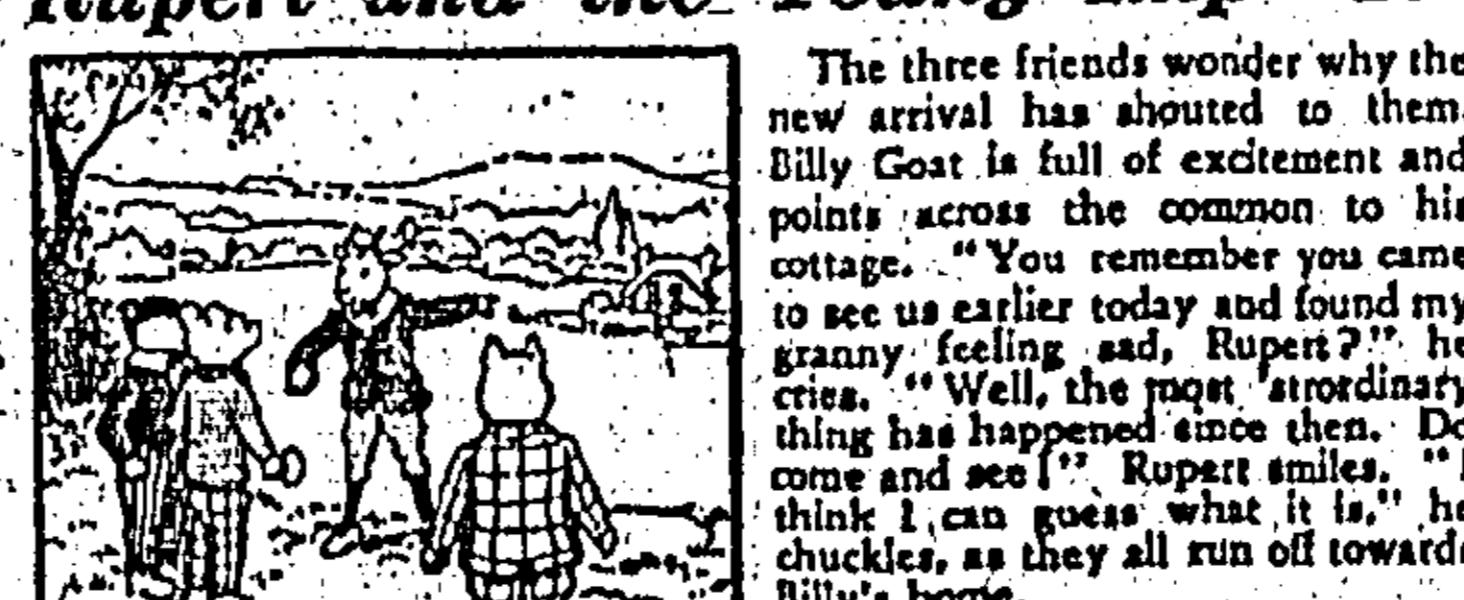
Black, 10 pieces.



White, 9 pieces
White to play and mate in two
Solution to Saturday's problem:
1. Kt1(B8)—Q8; threat, 2. Kt1—
Kb7. 1... P—K1; 2. Kt—
P—Kt1. RxKt; 2. Kt—
R—Kb3; 2. QxKt.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Rupert and the Young Imp—47



SHOWING
TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

JOHN PAYNE HAVER JUNE

CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD MARSHALL REED

DEVANS RUSSELL PATRICK

PRODUCED BY LLOYD BACON; DIRECTED BY WALTER MORRISON

FOR THE SELECTED PICTURES IN REQUEST

ADDED! MARCH OF "WORLD FOOD PROBLEM"

NEXT CHANGE ! "THE FOUR FEATHERS" IN TECHNICOLOR

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

PLEASE NOTE SPECIAL TIMES:-

ALHAMBRA: AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

CENTRAL: AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

WHILE THE THUNDER OF THEIR HOOF-BEATS STILL RINGS ROUND THE WORLD—THE LIGHT BRIGADE CHARGES AGAIN!

Errol FLYNN & Olivia De Havilland in
"The Charge of the Light Brigade"
With Patrick Knowles and David Niven
WARNER SMASH! ENTHIRE NEW PRINT!

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.30—9.30 P.M.
THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE OF THE WEST!

Dorothy Lamour JOHN FORD'S
"MY DARLING CLEMENTINE"
Directed by JOHN FORD
Produced by SAMUEL G. ENGEL

Next Change: RETURN ENGAGEMENT—BY REQUEST!
"SON OF THE LASSIE" in TECHNICOLOR!

NOTICE

to ADVERTISERS

All firms requiring advertising space exceeding ten single column inches (other than that under contract) are requested to give at least 48 hours notice. No advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between 12.30 noon, Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

The co-operation of contract advertisers is requested by submitting copy not later than 2 p.m. on the day preceding the date of publication.

S. C. M. POST

H.K. TELEGRAPH

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY—
SPECIAL TIMES—

At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

—HAPPY TECHNICOLOR HIT!

"TILL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"

With JAN JOHNSON, JOHNSON SIVATRA, DEBBIE WALKER, RAY GRAYSON, YANN HEELEN, WITH EUGENE BREWER, ANGELA LANSbury, TONY MARTIN, VIRGINIA O'BRIEN

BACTERIA? HOW BIG ARE THEY?

A wordly-wise waitress in a new cafe in Houston (Texas) thought she had heard everything until a lanky cowboy asked for a drink of water.

"I'm sorry, but we can't serve water yet," she said. "The health department says there's bacteria in

the water."

The cowboy, who was chewing on a plug of tobacco, found it necessary at this point to head for the door where he showered the outside with tobacco juice.

He ambled back to the cafe counter and asked: "How big are they?"

Set Date For Big Invasion

Toronto, Aug. 18.—The man whose scientific judgment set the date for the greatest invasion in world history—the Allied landings in France on June 6, 1944—was not a soldier, but a mild-mannered Norwegian weather expert, Dr. S. Petersen, who has been attending an international meteorological conference here.

Midst about his part in formulating the decision to invade on what became known as "D-Day," Dr. Petersen is always ready to talk about weather.

Because of the urgent necessity of having everything right—sea, surf, air, high and low tides—at a period, followed by favourable conditions for a definite number of days, in order to land supplies and maintain a force, only three days of June 1944, were possible for the invasion, he told a reporter—June 5, 6, and 7. Only on the sixth would surf and air be right.

Dr. Petersen had this to say about the command's reliance on weather experts:

"On the advice of a group of meteorologists, the Supreme Command decided to postpone invasion preparations 24 hours and timed the assault on the morning of June 6 entirely on the meteorologists' advice. They went in on the sixth, if they had gone on the fifth or seventh, it would have been really fierce going."

The Allied beach-combing schedule also was prepared on meteorologists' promises that there would be a clear sky for two hours after sunrise on the sixth, he said, adding: "And it worked."—Associated Press.

BURMA ACTS TO CURB SHOOTINGS

Rangoon, Aug. 17.—The Government has decided to take strong measures to suppress shooting incidents, which have become more frequent since the assassination of eight political leaders last month, and the Burma Army may be used if necessary. It was learned in rebel headquarters today.

Meanwhile, the curfew, which has been in effect in Rangoon since the assassinations, will be extended to night from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. local time, instead of from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.

This morning, members of the Constituent Assembly reported to Jubilee Hall to pay their last respects to U Aung San and the other slain leaders, who are lying in state, by proclaiming that the draft constitution they had envisaged had been passed.

The passage took place yesterday, the first day of the second session of the Assembly. The third session is scheduled for September 15.—United Press.

Amended Draft Adopted

Rangoon, Aug. 17.—The Burmese Constituent Assembly adopted on Saturday night an amended draft constitution for the union of Burma.

A new clause for the establishment of a separate Karen State within the union was adopted without discussion.

The Assembly selected a committee of 28 to put the draft constitution in the form of a bill to be presented at the third session of the Assembly in September.—Associated Press.

10,000 Koreans Said Gaoled By Americans

Moscow, Aug. 17.—The United States authorities in Korea have imprisoned up to 10,000 Korean patriots and suppressed popular meetings and demonstrations, Iwastina, the Soviet official newspaper, said today on the second anniversary of Korea's liberation.

In spite of oppression, the masses continue their struggle for the democratic transformation of Southern Korea on the lines followed in North Korea (administered by the Soviets). Iwastina adds.

The article stated that the main reason why the joint Soviet-American Commission, charged with working out a "provisional" government for Korea, was not making progress was because "the American delegation insists that organizations which are members of the Committee for opposing the Moscow decisions on trusteeship should be permitted to take part in the consultations."

"The Soviet Government cannot agree to such a violation of the Moscow decisions, and must insist on the exact fulfilment of these decisions," it said.—Reuter.

Gold Value: No Change Likely

Johannesburg, Aug. 17.—The South African minister of Finance, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, in a statement last night, said that he did not believe that there would be a change in the value of gold.

He added, "It is often expressed statement that he did not anticipate a change."—Reuter.

Russian Zone Command Orders Speed-Up Of Denazification Work

Berlin, Aug. 17.—A drastic speeding up of denazification work in the Soviet zone of Germany was ordered today by the Soviet occupation commander, Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky.

This is interpreted here as designed to release all available manpower for the big reconstruction efforts throughout the five provinces of Eastern Germany.

In the Soviet zone, Germans are barred from jobs for which they are best suited because the denazification courts are unable to cope quickly enough with the investigation of their records in former Nazi organisations.

Sokolovsky has ordered the rapid implementation of Control Council Directive 38 and the rulings of the Moscow Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference providing for differentiation between active Nazi party members, militarists and criminals, and nominal inactive party members.

This differentiation, Sokolovsky declared, was "now absolutely essential" to safeguard "the cause of democratic rebuilding of Germany."

Former "nominal" Nazis are granted full electoral rights and are exempted from proceedings in German denazification courts. These courts are now ordered to deal with war criminals, members of criminal Nazi organisations, and leading Nazi personalities, and to "examine their electorates are being disenfranchised."

German administrative organs are given three months to remove all active Nazis and militarists from public and semi-public offices and similar posts in important private enterprises.

Public Opinion Survey

Meanwhile, a public opinion survey carried out by the British Control Commission shows that 44 percent of Berliners would prefer to live in the British zone of Germany rather than anywhere else in the country, against 30 percent who would prefer the United States zone and one percent who would prefer the Russian or French zones.

The survey showed that 22 percent would prefer to remain in Berlin to live in any of the four zones, while 2 percent said they had no special preference but would not live in the Russian zone.

"In spite of the food crisis and demonstrations in the Ruhr, and in spite of the anti-British press campaign in some of the Berlin newspapers, British stocks remain high in Berlin, at least by comparison with that of the other Allies," the survey commented. "Experience is a good teacher, and perhaps it has taught some Berliners."

The main reasons for selecting the British zone were, according to the survey:

1. The British are the most correct, democratic and human of the Allies.

2. British troops behave better than those of the other Allies.

3. Life in the British zone is free—one need not be afraid, and public safety is excellent.

4. The Englishman is like the German—he has understanding of the German position and gives the German more freedom.

5. There are relatives in the British zone, with whom one could live.

Cautious Note

But the survey added this cautious note: "It must be borne in mind that distance lends enchantment to the view, and seen from Berlin, the British zone may assume advantages that it does not, in fact, possess."

Among the reasons given by the 20 percent of Berliners who would prefer the United States zone, were: 1. Americans are more generous and can help more.

2. There is more to eat in the American zone than in any other.

The survey gave no reasons for the preference of the one percent of Berliners for the Russian or French zones.—Reuter.

New Cunard Commodore Sailed Before

Mast With Hongkong Man

Vivid memories of sailing ship days came back to Mr. Hugh Nish, of the Sworn Weights and Measures, when he read in the Telegraph of the appointment of Capt. C. G. Illingworth as commodore of the Cunard White Star fleet.

Mr. Nish sailed with Commodore Illingworth over four decades ago, when seamen led a "hard but happy life" aboard vessels propelled by wind and tide.

The two men were cadets, together, putting in the sea time required before they could take examinations qualifying them as merchant navy officers.

Mr. Nish did not receive this instruction in New York, but that he did receive it in London as a policy and not as an obligation under any agreement.

PROBABLE CHOICE

Restricting the convertibility of sterling would in theory violate all the sterling convertibility agreements which Britain has made with various countries in the past year, though of course any contract is automatically frustrated if and when full settlement becomes impossible.

But this conversion of dollars in New York has always been regarded as London as a policy and not as an obligation under any agreement.

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